#### JOHN H. STARRATT.

The despatches of Commander W. W. Jeffries, of the sleamer watars, were received by Secretary Welles inis morning. Commander Jeffries announce that he left Villa Francs, France, on the 8th of January, and arrived at Madeira on the 23d, which place he left the same day, after Calles. o'saling. Very rough weather was experienced during the passage, but no damage was sus-

The prisoper will be delivered to Marshal Gooding to-day or to-morrow, and be safely lodged in jail. Prior to the arrival of the Swatara, the Navy Department issued instructions to Commodore Radford, at the Navy Yard, directing him, on the arrival of the Swatara, to Eave ber anchored in the stream, and allow no communication with her. Admiral Goldsborough did not come on the Swatara, but remained on the flagship at Lisbon. A bench warrant was this morning issued from the Criminal Court by Judge Fisher, and is as follows:—
District of Columbia. To Wift:—The United States of America to the Marshal of the District of Columbia, Greeling:—We command you that you take John H. Surratt, late of Washington county, if he shall be found within the county of Washington, in your said District, and him safely keep, so that you have his body before the Crimbial Court of the District of Coumbia, at the city of Washington, immediately, to answer unto the United States of and concerning a certain felony by him committed, as it is presented, and so forth. Hereof find not, at your perli, and have you then and there this writ.

Wilness, Hon. George P. Fisher, Judge of our said Court, at the case of Washington, the 19th day of February. Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

Isaued the 19th day of February, 1857.

Ly. J. MEIGS, Clerk.
On the back of which is the following indersement—"No. 4781, United States vs. John H. Surratt. Bench Warrant. Mirrder."

Marshal Gooding is ready to take charge of nal Court by Judge Fisher, and is as follows:-

Marshal Gooding is ready to take charge of the prisoner as soon as he is notided by the De-partment of their readiness to deliver him to the civil authorities. He will then proceed to the Navy Yard with the above warrant, and take the prisoner in his custody, escorting him to the jail, where he will be placed in the custody of Warden Brown for safe keeping. Mr. Brown has lately had fitted up in the jail three iron-clad cells, one on each floor, which are us d for the confinement of murderers and desperate characters. Surrett will be placed in one of these cells, from which there is no possible chance for escape, and there is no doubt about his safe keeping. No one will be allowed to see him except his counsel and the officers of the

Prison.

The Swatara lies in the stream, about fifty yards from the wharves of the Navy Yard, and up to noon to-day, no communication whatever had been had with her, or from her, except that Commander Jeffries last evening reported to Admital Radford a short time after her arrival, and left his despatches for the Department. The mail this morning was taken on board by a rope from the boar. The prisoner, Surratt, is confined below decks, strongly guarded, and is in excellent health. He speaks but very little. and positively denies that he is John Surratt. He is now clothed in garments farnished from the ship's stores, his Zonave unt orm being much

It is rumored that the subject was discussed in the Capinet to-day, and it was decided to deliver the prisoner to the custody of Marshall Gooding to-morrow. - Washington Star of last

## General Thomas Gives the Rebellion One More Blow.

THE TONE OF SOUTHERN SECTIMENT. HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE, Louisville, Ky., February 9, 1867.—Charles H. Smith, Mayor of the city of Rome, Ga., and others.—Gentlemen:—The Major-General commanding the department directs me to acknowedge the receipt of your communication of the 25th ult., addressed to Brevet Major-General Davis Tillson, commanding the sub-district of Georgia, giving statement of facts and circumstances which caused the arrest of certain citizens of Rome, Ga., for being concerned in the display of the flag of the late Southern Conlederacy in that city, and asking that justice may be done and the prisoners released.

In your letter you state no disrespect was in-tended to the United States Government by the exhibition of the Confederate flag, and that the parties who displayed it have accepted in good faith the present status of affairs, and do acthe jurisdiction of the United States

Government, etc.

If that is the case it can only be supposed, presuming that they possess ordinary intelli-gence, that they misunder-tood the present status of affairs, which is that the Rebellion has been decided to be a huge crime, embodying all the crimes of the decalogue, and that it has been conquered and disarmed, and that its very name and emblems are hateful to the people of the United States; and he must be in-deed obtuse who expects, without offense, to parade before the eyes of loval people that which they execrate, and their abhorrence of which they have expressed in the most emphatic language in which it is possible for a great nation to utter its sentiments.

It is pretended by certain newspapers that because no order had been issued from these headquarters that the flag of the Confederacy was not to see the light, the citizens were not warned that it would be a treasonable act.

This excuse is too purrile to answer, and un-worthy of even a schoolboy. The young men arrested, as well as other citizens of the S know well enough what is right and what i wrong in such manners, without waiting to be guided by orders especially naming and prohibiting displays honoring treason, and of contemuing loyalty. Were they so stuptd as not to possess such inrate sense of propriety, the order from these headquarters forpidding a Rebel glorification over the remains of the Rebel Brigadier-General Hanson should have been a sufficient warning that such performances would not be tolerated.

The sole cause of this and similar offenses lies in the fact that certain citizens of Rome, and portion of the people of the States lately in rebellion, do not and have not accepted the situation, and that is, that the late civil war was a Rebellion, and history will so record it. Those engaged in it are and will be pronounced Rebels. Rebellion implies treason, and treason is a crime, and a heinous one, too, and deserve been punished is owing to the magnatumity of the conquerors. With too many people of the South the late civil war is called a Revolution, Rebeis are called Confederates, loyalists to the whole country are called damned Yankees and traitors, and over the whole great crime with its accursed record of slaughtered heroes patriots murdered because of their true-hearted love of country, widowed wives and orphaned children, and prisoners of war slain amid such horrors as find no parallel in the history of the world, they are trying to throw the gloss of respectability, and thrusting with contumely and derision from their society the means and the society

the men and women who would not join bands with them in the work of ruining their country, Everywhere in the States lately in rebellion treason is respectable and loyalty odious. the people of the United States, who ended the Rebellion and saved the country, will not permit; and all attempts to maintain this unnatural order of things will be met by decided disapproval.

As, however, it is pre ended by the friends of the citizens arrested that they were so innocent as not to know that it was wrong for paroled prisoners and unpunished traitors to glory in their shame and flaunt the symbol of their orime in the face of the country, they will be released from confinement, with the understanding that from confinement, with the understanding that no act of freason will be passed unnoticed when detected; and may they and others who think like them profit by the lesson they have received.

WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE,
Brevet Major-General U. S. A. and A. A. G.

#### GREAT TRAGEDY IN MISSOURI-

A Man Murders his Wife, Murders his Two Boys, and Murders Himself-Other Murders Attributed to Him.

The correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat, writing from Brookfield, Mo., has the following relative to the late awful tragedy at that place. We copy:-

On Sunday noon, the 16th instant, Linn county was made the scene of one of the most deliberate and cold-bloomed atrocities that ever About five miles northwest of this town lived

one Sidney S. Nichols, a native of Kentucky, aged fifty-four years; Jensey Nichols, his third wife, aged about dity years; Sarah Jane Nichols, daughter of Sidney S. by a former marriage, aged sixteen years; and two boys, Nicholas Young and Thomas Young, sons of Jensey Nichols by a former marriage, aged respectively twelve years and nine years.
Sidney S. Nichols was the owner of a fine

farm, with a good dwelling-house upon it, where the parties were living, and is estimated to have been worth from ten to fifteen thousand

He seems to have been possessed of a most wicked and vindictive disposition; was quarrel-some with his neighbors, and has, in fact, for a ong time been a perfect terror to all the neigh boring farmers.

He had so maltreated his last wife, Jensey Nichols, that until within a month past they had not lived together for a long time; but a compromise had been effected, and she had

compromise had been effected, and she had gone back to his house, taking with her her two sons, Nicholas and Thomas Young.

In a neighboring cabin lived James Nichols, aged twenty-six years, a son of Sidney S., and on Sunday morning he went to his father's for the purpose of getting Nicholas and Thomas Young to assist him in moving into another cabin on the same farm. Jensey Nichols, their mother, objected to their going, giving as a reason her dislike of James' wife, which brought about an altercation between the old couple: but the two boys finally went. the old couple; but the two boys finally went with James, leaving the old couple (still quarrelling) and his daughter Sarah Jane alone in

Their quarrel of words finally embraced in its scope questions touching the ownership of certain real estate, of which she accused him of trying to defraud her. Upon this he told her he would not stand such talk any longer, and, rising from his chair, went to a bureau drawer, and took therefrom a navy revolver. His daughter begged him not to shoot, but was told to get out of the way or he would shoot her. She rushed out of doors, and immediately heard the report of a pistol, when, looking into the door or window, she saw her stepmother lying

She at once ran to her brother James' house. and told him what had happened, when they started back together towards the house, and soon met their father. He told his son what he had done, and called for the two boys, Nicho-las and Thomas, to come with him if they wanted to see their mother again. They went with him, followed by Sarah Jane, James re-turning to his own house. When the daughter reached the house, she looked in, and saw them all sitting in chairs around the fire-place, the Jane being atraid to go in, went behind the house, when she was still further terrified by hearing three more shots, when she started again to run to James, but was stopped by her father than the started again to run to James, but was stopped by her father, who came out of the house with a tin box in his hand, which he told her contained his deeds and papers, and he told her he had shot his wife and the two boys, and was going to shoot himself. He then kissed his daughter and bade her good-by, he returning to his house, and she running to find her brother.

After she left the house the mouster dragged to he wife of his his size of the house the mouster dragged.

the bodies of his wife and two boys out into the yard, laying them side by side on the grass; and just as James, with some neighbors, came hurrying to the scene, they saw him stand erect by the side of the prograte bodies, place the muzzle of the revolver to his own head, fire, and fall by the side of his victims. When they were reached life was extinct in the old man, in his wire, and in the youngest boy. The oldest boy, Nicholas, still lingers, but the physicians say there is no hope of his recovery.

This would seem to form a chapter of horrors that would satisfy the most insatiable lover of such tales of cruelty and blood, but since this event has occurred additional stories are told of him, which appear entirely credible and in perfect keeping with the character of this fiend.

His first wife, when one day on her way to neighbor's house, was attacked on the road by some one in woman's garb, who came sud-denly from the brush by the roadside, and was so terribly beaten by a hickory pole, that she lived but a short time afterwards, has always been supposed that was her busband who administered the beating.

His second wife had been dangerously ill of a tever, and, while lying very low, he one day took her from her bed, bolstered her up in a chair, which he placed close before the place, and then, kindling up a roaring hot fire, went away and left her. She was found in this osition dead by some neighbor who chanced to

His old father was one day taken violently ill with a congestive chill. Some of the family or neighbors went for a physician, and, as it happened to be during a time of high water, when he creek near his house was impassable except the use of a fallen tree across the branch, he went with his axe and chopped off one and of the tree, dropping it into the stream, so that the doctor failed to reach his house until the next day, when the old man was found dead.

There are still other rumors affont, apparently well founded, of the throwing of one of his sons on the fire, and burning him to death; of cruel mistreatment to a little girl that lived in his family until finally taken away by order of the ourt, of an unsuccessful attempt to poison his third wife but a short time ago.

### MURDER AT STEWARTSVILLE N. J.

A Woman Murdered in the Absence of Her Husband-Her Body Found, with the Read Terribly Maugled, in a Cellar of the House-The Murderer at Large, Etc.

On Saturday last, a Mrs Kaze, residing at Stewartsville, near Belvidere, was brutally murdered by a man supposed to be Lamed Babcock. The particulars are as follows:-The husband of the unfortunate woman, a respectable working man, returned from his work at noon and found his wife absent, although his meal was prepared for him. Supposing she had gone on a visit to one of the neighbors, he made no search for her, and again reasons 3.2 work. Returning in the

wife still abaent, and he paramy be found his safety. Upon inquire, he ascertained that a colored girl and visited the house during the afternoon, but was met at the house during the afternoon, but was met at the door by the man Babesck, who would not allo a her to enter, and finally drove her from the premises by threat-ening to kill her. Mr. Ka ze then procured the assistance of neighbors. And searched his house for a clue to his wi els whereabouts. Upon opening a trap-door a ad descending into a sub-cellar, he discovered her dead body in an erect position, the head horribly mutilated and crushed. The ey a horribly mutilated and was intense up citement in the neighborhood and immediate an the facts becoming known, of the murder steps were taken for the arrest programment. of the murde

.rer.-N. Y. Berald. reuch papers record an act of intolerance on the part of the Mayor of Bourron, is just caused a Protestant child to be inter ,ed in the portion of the cemetery reserved griminals and suicides.

#### THE NEW YORK TRAGEDY.

Additional Particulars-Statements of the Murderer, Mrs. Laugheiser and Young Henry-Condition of the Injured Parties, Etc.

The facts published yesterday in relation to the dreadful tragedy which was concided on Monday night at the premises No. 225 West Thirty-eighth street, were as complete as the lateness of the hour would admit of. From inquiries made yesterday some additional particulars were obtained; but until the Coroner's investigation is held it is not likely that the exact circumstances will transpire.

exact circumstances will transpire.

The alleged murderer, Schnobel, is now con-fined in a cell at the Twentieth Precinct Station House, in West Thirty-afth street, awaiting the result of the inquest. The prisoner is apparently a well built, medium-sized man, fortytwo years of age, and with partially grey hair. He is by no means an evil-looking person; but at the time when seen his garments and face were spotted with the blood of his victims,

which had not yet been removed.

He was laboring under considerable mental excitement, but conversed willingly with those around him, though an occasional indescribable look of terror—indicative of the inward feelings of the man-crossed his countenance, and his voice trequently trembled. In regard to the antecedents and details of the tragedy Schnobel was not unwilling to speak, and with the services of Officer Teichman as interpreter, made substantially the following statement: -

SCHNOBEL'S STATEMENT. My name is William Schnobel: I am a native of Ludwigslust, near Hamburg, Germany; fortytwo years of age, and a shoemaker by occupa-tion; I have been in this country since June, 1865; reside at No. 225 West Tairty-eighth street, and work at Manhattanville; I know Langheisher (Heise, as reported yesterday), and supported his wife and child for twelve weeks; he was paralyzed in both arms, and went to the hospital the day before New Year; I have lived with Mrs. Langheiser since the 1st of January with the consent of the husband, who was una-ble to support her and the child, as he was in the hospital; I generally go to Manhattanville on Monday morning, and returning on Saturday night pass Sunday in West Thirty-fith street; last night, as I was lying in the bed, this Henry family, father, mother and son, (the latter about twenty-five years of age), came into my rcom, and shouted "Out with them!" They pulled me out of bed, and during the scuffle I did the stabbing with a recently sharpened shoe knife which I had in the room; the delendants then left the room, and subsequently some per-son broke in a panel of the door; the police came in soon afterwards, and I was arrested; I did the stabbing in self-defense, and was not drunk at the time; I never was married,

This statement differs in many respects from the accounts given by young Nicholas Henry, one of the surviving victims of the tragedy. STATEMENTS OF YOUNG HENRY AND MRS. LANG-

HEISER. Nicholas, who is now confined to his bed at his residence, No. 208 West Thirty-eighth street, suffering under three wounds in the abdomen, states that the tragedy occurred in the yard, just off the apartment occupied by Schnobel. The latter has been threatening to kill some one, and was standing in the doorway just be-fore the occurrence. Jacob Henry, the father, was first stabbed in the left side, and fell to the ground a corpse. The mother and son were next attacked, and being unable to defend them-selves, were badly wounded before they could escape. Jacob Henry (the deceased) was about fity-five years of age, and is said to have been the owner of the premises where he was mur-dered; he therefore objected to any part of it being occupied by Schnobel and Mrs. Lang-heiser while in the enjoyment of their illicitiove. Mrs. Langbeiser, who is a native of Bavaria, twenty-four years of age, and by no means a at the time the murder was committed, and consequently knows nothing of the affair save what she has been told. She did not deny hying with Schnobel as his wife, but stated that it was a necessity, as her husband had been unable to support her and the child. Mrs. Langheiser, however, is more reticent then her paramour on the subject, a fact perhaps partially owing to her confinement in the Station House, where she awaits the Coroner's investigation. Her husband, Wendel Langheiser, some years ber senior, returned from the hespital on Monday, the 12th instant, and although he was missing last night, he turned up this morning. He stated that he did not know Schnobel when he went to the hospital, and on his return was unable to prevent his wife from living with him. From the fore-going statements it will be seen that there is in possible to arrive at the truth until the inquest is concluded.

CONDITION OF THE INJURED PARTIES - POST MORTEM INQUEST, ETC.

Yesterday alternoon Mrs. Henry and her son were in about the same condition as on the preceding night, and it was deemed probable bat they would ultimately recover. The former wounded in the breast and wrist, the latter in the abdomen.

Coroner Gamble empanelled a jury and aunounced that the inquest would be commenced at ten o'clock this morning, at the Station House on West Thirty-fifth street. From the post mortem examination of the body of the deceased, made by Deputy Coroner Shaw, it appears that the murderer's knife entered be tween the third and fourth ribs on the left side, and that bemorrhage was the immediate cause

All day yesterday the vicinity of the house was thronged by curious people endeavoring to catch a glimpse of the scene of the murder or of the deceased, but every avenue leading to th yard was guarded by the police, who retused dmission to all those who had no business there .- N. Y. Herald.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. GARRISON .- The amount subscribed for a money testimonial to Wm. Lloyd Garrison, in honor of his "long and unselfish consecration to freedom," reaches over twenty thousand dollars, The subscriptions of \$50 to \$100 are very numerous, and include ongressmen Wilson, Cumner, Ames, Alley, Governors Bullock, Andrew and Claffin, Hon. Wm. Whitney, and many other distinguished citizens of Massachusetts. Mr. Hooper, J. L. Bowditch, Ticknor & ricias, and seven other parties gave \$200 each. The following persons contributed \$500 each.—Gerrit Smith, Potarboro, N. Y.: Samuel May, Esq., Boston; William F. Coffin, Boston; John M. Forbes, Boston; William F. Weld, Boston; Ellen D. Draper, Milford; John Bertram, Salem; Thos. Mott and William Sellers & Co., Philadelphias Francis G. Shaw, and E. Warren Weston, New

-The February number of Fixed & Houghton's republication of London Society is the most attractive of the series so far issued here. One writer gives some pleasant gossip about "Breakfast;" another has something new to say about "Clubs;" "Sketches of the English Bench and Bar" are continued, as also "Visits n Country Houses" and "Before the Footlights," while a good deal of information is contained in a "Winter in St. Petersburg." The illustrations are numerous and generally very good. Two "Valentine" articles will have especial interest now.

# THIRD EDITION

## A FEARFUL TRAGEDY

### A MURDER IN OPEN COURT.

The Antecedents of the Parties, and the incentives to the Deed.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

About 10 o'clock, this morning the courtroom of the Quarter Sessions was the scene of a tragedy which is quite unparalleled in the history of crime. As a man by the name of George Eller, was being brought into the court room, to be placed on trial for the alleged commission of an outrage upon the person of a young girl, the father of the latter, Thomas Leis, placed a pistol at his heart and fired, the ball entering the body of Eller just above the left nipple, and causing almost instant death. The circumstances attending the commission of this terrible act, together with the past relations of the two parties to each other, were as

The murdered man was a tallor by trade, and resided at No. 870 Orchard street, below Poplar. He was about thirty years of age, was of the ordinary height, of slight build, with dark hair,

ordinary height, of slight build, with dark hair, and slight beard upon the chin and upper lip, and when he met his summary fate was neatly attired in a plain black suit.

Thomas Leis, the avenger of his daughter's shame, and, as it is also supposed, of his own imagined personal wrongs, was a hear neighbor of his victim, as his residence was at No. 850 Orchard street. During the war he was a member of the Twelfth Regiment of Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanded by Colonel William Frishmuth, of this city.

His reputation with his companions in arms was none of the best, all efforts made by the officers to get efficients ervice out of him having failed. In 1863, while the regiment was in camp

falled. In 1863, while the regiment was in camp at or near Georgetown, D. C., Lels deserted, but he was afterwards taken, and kept for some time in confinement. From this restraint he managed to escape, whether through the conni-vance of others or by his own unaided exertions was never discovered, and he was not retaken. Residing so closely to each other, it was natural that the families of the two men should natural that the families of the two men should be on terms of intimacy, but about a year ago their friendly relatious towards each other were disturbed by some financial transactions, considerable enmity being the result. In some manner Leis became indebted to Eller in the sum of \$200, for the payment of which the latter made frequent demand, offer-ing finally to settle the indebtedness for \$150. Mrs. Leis then made an effort to pay the debt off and with this end in view abounder. debt off, and, with this end in view, she endea-vored to dispose of some certificates of stock in a land association. She was unable to find a purchaser. Her husband finally heard of her operations, and become much incensed at Eller on account of his importunity.

On the 16th of April, 1866, Eller attempted to commit an outrage upon the person of a daugi-

ter of Leis, about twelve years of age, and named Louisa. There are various rumors affoat concerning the circumstances attending the commission of this offense, which we refrain from making public on account of their conflicting nature. For this alleged offense George W. Rankin becoming his security. On the 3d of May, 1866, he was indicted for the offense, but shortly afterwards he left the city, the 30 of May, 130, 110 offense, but shortly afterwards he left the city, going to Harrisburg, it is said. His bail was forfeited, and suit brought, judgment being obtained and execution issued some months

On the 19th of December last, Eller was again of the fath of becember last, is her was again arrested, on a ball process issued by the Court of Quarter Sessions, and committed to await his trial. For this purpose he was brought into Court on several occasions during the recent term of the Court, but for some reason the trial was postponed from time to time.

This morning the prisoner was again brought from the County Prison, to be placed on trial. Just as he was passing into the Court-room by the prisoners' entrance, tipstave Krotzer being immediately behind him, Leis, who was in waiting just within the room, stepped up and draw a pistol from his side pocket, which he placed at the breast of Elier, and fired at once. On receiving the contents of the pistol, Elier jumped up, gave a scream, and fell back in the arms of the tip-stave. The shot proved fatal in a few minutes, and the body was removed to the Clerk's office and the body was removed to the Clerk's office of the Quarier Sessions, and from there to the Coroner's office. About as hour afterwards the wife of the decease! visited the Coroner's office, exhibiting a great deal of emotion on account of the calamity which had fallen so suddenly

As soon as the crime was committed, Leis As soon as the crime was committed, Leis was taken before Judge Ludiow, who had just entered the Court-room.

The report of the pistol had caused a great commotion in the Court-room, several of the ladies who were in attendance as witnesses

fainting away.

Judge Ludlow having secured the renewal of good order, listened to the testimony of several good order, listened to the testimony of several officers and others who had witnessed the affair. The Judge was remarkably cool and collected, notwithstanding the confusion pre-vailing; and having heard the testimony, he

"This is not the proper occasion for com-ments upon the occurrence of this morning, but I must say, upon whatever provocation, it was one of the most audacious, bold-faced deeds upon record. I order that you be taken to the ounty Prison, and there be kept in custody

await trial at the next term of the court for the murder of George Eller,"

The prisoner was then removed by the officers and taken at once to the County Prison. He is

and taken at once to the County Prison. He is a stout and square-built faan, about five feet seven inches in height, his eyes dark, as well as his hair and whiskers, the latter worn only upon the chin and upper lip.

He is, apparently, about forty-five years of age, and exhibited great composure front first to last. Thus far all expressions of public sym-pathy have been entirely with the prisoner, but the elicitation of all the facts in the case may cause a change in this respect.

The inquest on the body of Eller will be held to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

### Arrest of a Murderer.

CINCINEATI, February 20,-George A. Ellsworth, who acted as a telegraph operator during your Morgan's raids, and who shot and killed James Smathers, at Sharpsburg. Bath county, Kentucky, on Saturday last, was arrested near Lexington, Kentucky, yesterday.

General Sheridan at Cincinnati. CINCINSATI, February 20.—General Sheridan arrived in this city last night.

Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, February 20.—Stocks strong. Chicago and Rock Island, 25%; Reading, 103%; Canton Company, 45%; Eric Railroad, 85%; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 80; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 95%; Michigan Southern, 72; New York Central, 108%; Illinois Central, 116%; Cumberland preferred, 33; Virginia 6s, 54; Missouri 8s, 22%; Hudson River, 132; United States Five-twenties, 1802, 111%; do. 1861, 108%; Seven-thirites, first issue, 106; all others, 105%; Seven-thirites, first issue, 106; all others, 105%; Sterling Exchange, 87%; sight do., 93%; Gold closed at 130%. Money 6 9 cent.

## An Interview with General Grant-What He says of the South.

Special Correspondence of the Troy Daily Times. Washington, February 18.—We paid our respects to Grant at his headquarters on Saturday. We found him hard at work, but cordial as usual in receiving friends. We had last met him at City Point, just before the grand and decisive movement that crushed out the Rebeltion. Then he appeared carevorn and almost lion. Then he appeared careworn and almost prostrated by his great labors. Now he gives evidence of an easier life and less exacting

duties.

He is, however, the same calm, modest, emi-nently sensible and well-poised man, whose military combinations broke the back of rebellion and brought the traitors to a surrender. He conversed freely upon the condition of the country, and there is no attempt at concealment of his views. The questions put to him and his answers were substantially as fol-

Q. The Rebellion was put down by the strong

Q. The Rebellion was put down by the strong arm of military power under your direction, and surely the work was well done. Now the question is, what policy shall be pursued for the reorganization of the late Rebel States?

A. No, the work is not all done. The fighting is finished, but the very important matter of reconstruction is yet to be completed. I think if the Southern States had accepted the amendment instead of rejecting it so hastily they would have been admitted by Congress in December, but now I think they will have to take the amendment, and manhood suffrage besides. Congress will insist upon this. Congress will insist upon this.

Congress will insist upon this.

Q. How are affairs at the South, General? Is it true that in Texas, and many other sections, no adequate protection is given to Union man?

A. It is true that in a large proportion of Texas a Union man is not safe if beyond the limits of military protection. In and about Galveston a better state of things exists, and a majority of the people, I have no doubt, would be glad to have the laws enforced. In many other sections of the South loyal men have no proper security for life and property unless they are so located as to be taken care of by the military.

military.

The Civil Courts fail to punish offenses against Union citizens, white and black. And as for that matter they were always remiss. I am told that no murderer who had held what is called a respectable position before he committed the crime was ever hung or otherwise punished in the State of Virginia, and I believe the crime of the court of the late always the contract of the court of he same is true of most, if not all, the late slave

the same is true of most, if not all, the late slave States.
Q. You say, General, the Civil Courts have failed to protect Unionists at the South. Well, are not the so-called State Governments there the greatest of all failures?
A. That is a political question for Congress to decide. I only give facts, and others may construe them as they please. I believe that large numbers at the South would be glad to have the laws enforced impartially; in some parts this is the sentiment of the majority. But the trouble is they are overcome by the lawless element, and cannot enforce justice. ment, and cannot enforce justice Well, in any event, there can be no more

fighting?
A. Oh, no, unless Brooks and Wood, and that
Copperhead set, get up their threatened war,
and there it some doubt, I think, whether they will undertake to carry out their threats.
One of our party, Mr. C. O. Greene, of Troy,
who is on his way to Augusta, Ga., here made
the inquiry whether a Union man is perfectly

the inquiry whether a Union man is perfectly safe in travelling South?

A. Oh, yes, perfectly safe. There is no danger at all on the regular lines of travel. But then if you should stop and get into angry political discussions, there would be danger in some places, no doubt. In that case shooting would probably be passed off as justifiable homicide, if the murderer was arrested at all.

If the murderer was arrested at all.

After passing compliments, etc., we bade the General good day, all our party being highly pleased with the interview, and feeling strengthened in the conviction that U.S. Grant is not only fit to be General, but eminently fit to hold the more exaited position of President of the United States, to which a loyal people will call him.

J. M. F. will call him.

## LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

District Court—Judge Stroud.—Glassy vs. Hestonville and Fairmount Passenger Railway Company. An action to recover damages for injury received by a child of plaintiff in being run over by one of the cars of the defendants.

Verdet for plaintiff, \$300.

John O'Brien vs. John O'Byrne. An action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiff, \$108-50.

John Gallagher vs. City of Phliadelphia. An action to recover for work and labor done upon a public school-house in the Second Ward. Verdict for plaintiff, \$125-44.

The National Bank of Germantown'vs Charles

The National Bank of Germantown'vs, Charles S. Johnson. An action to recover for a balance overdrawn by defendant. Verdict for plaintiff, Samuel Lafeter vs. Frankford and Southwark City Passenger Railway Company. An action to recover damages for injuries sustained by

plaintiff, in being thrown from his wagon and crippled by being run into by the cars of de fendants. On trial, fendants. On trial.

District Court—Judge Hare.—Martin vs.
Hurst. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, 8675.

Isaac D. Lochman vs. Van Court, appellant.

An action to recover for money borrowed. Ver-dict for plaintiff, \$2100-20, Orphans' Court—Judges Pierce and Erews-ter.—The Orphans' Court argument list is before

this Court.

United States District Court—Judge Cadwalader.—J. R. Valentine, Assistant United States Attorney.—The United States vs. Frederick Sweeney. The defendant in this case was rick Sweeney. rick Sweeney. The defendant in this case was charged with keeping a distillery, and carrying on the distilling business without license and The allegation of the United States was that

on the 26th of December last, M. H. Brooks and William Kneass went into a basement in South Tenth street, and there discovered mash, bar-rels, and other apparatus for distilling liquor; that the defendant was in the place, and him-self said, "We are fixing up for something of the kind," when reference was made of the dis-tilling of whisky; and also that he had no bond he defense attacked the credibility of the

Culted States witnesses, especially of Kneass, who, upon his first examination, did not say that the defendant had said he was preparing for anything, and did so testify until called to the stand the second time, when his memory had been refreshed, as he said. It was also argued that the United States had not proved that defendant owned this basement, or this apparatus, as several families were living in the house, nor that anybody actually was or had been engaged in distilling liquor. On trial,

P. O'Nell for defendant.

Supreme Court—Chief Justice Woodward. and Judges Thompson and Strong .- The followng case was argued:—Baumgardner vs. The improvement Company.

Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Ludlow Prison cases are still before the Court. After the excitement and confusion consequent upon the shooting of the prisoner George Eller, by Thos, Leis, in open Court, before the eyes of the Judge and Jury, had been quieted down and order had been restored, which Judge Ludlow, the had determined way very soon succeeded in in his determined way, very soon succeeded in doing, the regular business of the Court was

Carmeneed. The case of Conrad Brannon, charged with The case of conrad Brannon, charged with keeping a feroclous dog, was then called. The defendant resides in the neighborhood of Fifteenth and Monroe sta, and has been keeping dogs for some time, which have been biting and annoying the people of that vicinity. The defense set up was that the prosecution was not brought for the purpose of ridding the neighborhood of the alleged nuisance, but with the intention of gratifying spite and malice against Brannon, who had a lawsuit ageinst the prosecusors; and also that the dog is a "poodie," and not one of the biting kind. On trial.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, February 20 .- There is no improvement to notice in the Flour Market, there being no demand except from the home consumers, who operate with extreme caution, as they have no confidence in the permanency of present prices. Sales of a few hundred barrels, chiefly Northwestern extra family. at \$11@12.50; including Pennsylvania and Onio do. do. at \$11.75@13.50; fancy brands at \$14.50@16.50; extras at \$9@10.50; and superfine at \$6.75 % barrel. Rye Flour is dull. Smail sales at \$7.607.25. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.
Prime Wheat attracts considerable attention

and holders are firm in their views, but in con-sequence of the limited receipts and stocks the transactions are small. Sales of Pennsylvania, red at \$275@3. We quote Southern do, at \$3@ 520; and white at \$250@335. 700 bushels Penn-sylvania Rye sold at \$125. In Corn there is more activity, and sales of 10,000 bushels were made at 98c.@81 for new yellow and \$1 for white. Oats remain without quotable change. Sales of 3000 bushels at 56@57 cents. In Cloverseed no new features to present. In Cloverseed no new features to present, Sales of 400 bushels on private terms; and some at \$868.75. H5 bushels Timothy sold at \$3.62, a decline. Flaxseed is selling at \$5.10.3.762, Whisky—The illicit article sells at \$1.25.31.80.

#### FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TRLEGRAPH, Wednesday, February 20, 1867.

The Stock Market was very duit this morning, and prices were unsettled and drooping. Government bonds, as we have noticed for some time past, continue in good demand for invest-ment. July, 1865, 5-20s sold at 107 for small, and 106; for large, an advance of ; and August 7:30s at 105; no change. 101; was bid for 10-40s; 110 for 6s of 1881; L.I.; torold 5-20s; and 105; for July 7-30s.

for July 7-30s.

City loans were dull; the new issue sold at 101, and old de, at 904, no change.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 514@514, a slight decline; Penusylvania Railroad at 564, a decline of 4; Minehill at 57, no change; Lebigh Valley at 62, no change; and Norristown at 514, no change; 129 was bid for Camden and Amboy.

City Passenger Railroad shares were dull. Union sold at 404; and Thirteenth and Fifteenth at 204@204, an advance of 4; 31 was bid for Spruce and Pine; 474 for Chesnut and Waffut; 72 for West Philadelphia; 14 for Hestonville; 264 for Girard College; and 13 for Ridge Avenue.

Bank shares were in good demand for invest-

Bank shares were in good demand for invest-ment. Girard sold at 56g: 153 was bid for Phi-ladelphia; 56 for Commercial; 100 for Northern Liberties; 95 for Commercial; 100 for Northern Liberties; 95 for Western; 314 for Manufactu-rers'; 100 for Tradesmen's; 69 for City; 60 for Commonwealth, and 124 for Central National. In Canal shares there was very little move-ment. Lehigh Navigation sold at 544, a slight decline; 224 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation

common: 32+ for preferred do.; 121 for Morris Canal preferred; 131 for Susquehanna Canal; and 534 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Quotations of Goid-105 A. M., 1363; 11 A. M., 1364; 12 M., 137; I. P. M., 1373, an advance of a on the closing price last evening.

-Jay Cooke & Co., Drexel & Co., De Haven & Bro., aunounce their readiness to make conversions into the consolidated Five-twenties of 1865 of all three issues of the Seven-thirties, on terms highly advantageous to the holders of these Treasury Notes, the first series of which will mature in the coming mouth of August, while the second and third issues will not mature before the respective months of June and July, 1868. The consolidated Five-twenties bear interest in coin at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, which, with gold at even 135, is equal to 8 1-10 per cent. in lawful money, while the currency rate of interest on the Seven-thirty

notes is 7 3-10 per cent, per annum. Profits on the Exchange.—The principal business done on Third street is the conversion of the Seven-thirties into Five-twenties. At present rates a good profit is made by those holding the Seven-thirties issued in August; for

instance, a bond of-\$1060 of 7 30s sell for . . \$1058.75 Four days' interest 30—1059.55 \$1000 5 20s of July cost . \$1060.90 Interest in gold . 8:33

2:69-1048:98 Premium on gold

The New York Tribune this morning says:
"Money is quoted at 6@7 per cent., and the latter has been paid by good houses on best collaterals. Exceptional loans are made at 5, but these cases are getting less frequent. In commercial paper the rates are 7 per cent, for in best credit. There is a large counter business in 7:30s and 5-30s, the public being disposed to sell the former and buy the latter, to get the profit made in the exchange. For the moment the advantage is equal to 50 days' accumulated interest in gold, on the 5-20s, minus two commissions, or 4 per cent."

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 1364—2137; Silver is and is, 131; Compound Interest in best credit. There is a large counter busi-

@137; Silver is and is, 131; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 174; do., July, 1864, 17; dos, August, 1864, 16\(\delta\); do., October, 1864, 15\(\delta\); do., December, 1864, 14\(\delta\); do., May, 1865, 12; do., August, 1865, 11; do., September, 1865, 10\(\delta\); do. October, 1865, 10\(\delta\). October, 1865, 101.

-Messrs, William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock: -U.S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 1104@1104; U.S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 111@1111; do., 1864, 108@108;; do., 1865, 100; do. new, 106@106; 10-40s, coupou. 101 @1014; U. S. 7-30s, 1st series, 1052@106; do., 2d series, 1054@1052; 3d series, 1054@1052. Compounds, December, 1864, 144@142.

### LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA ....... FEBRUARY 20. For additional Marine News see Seventh Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Ship Island Home, Liswell, Antwerp, Workman &Co.
Schr M. Reinbart, Hand, Charleston, S. C., D. S. Stetson & Co. Schr Saille S. Godfrey, Godfrey, Boston, via New Castle, D. Cooper & Co.

Castle, D. Cooper & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.
Ship Lancaster, Coffin, from Liverpool, via Queenstown Dec. 26 (having put in for repairs, as before reported), with induct to John R. Penrose. Experienced heavy westerly gales split sails, and was 28 days up to the Banks; between the Banks and Georges had heavy westerly gales all the time; between Nantucket and Georges was struck with a heavy squall from the southwest, carried away the foretopmant and every yard forward, likewise blew all the head sails away, and carried away the head of the main and mizzen topgaliant masts at the same time; February 5, lat. 297, ion. 25 69 W., passed alongside the barque Alice of London, found her deal loaded and water-logged, hatches burst open, main and mizzen masts gone by the deck, foremast standing, and abandoned.

Ship John L. Dimmock, Harwood, 28 days from Liverpool, with midse, to Peter Wright & Sons.

Birem, barque Minna, Stunkel, from New York, in ballast to G. W. Berdadou & Bro.

Barque A. M. Lovett, Lovett, from New York, in ballast to L. Westergaard & Co.

Barque A. M. Lovett, Lovett, from Pernambuco, in ballast to A. F. Danou.

Schr Nor Wester, Foster, from Fortune Bay, via Gioncester, Mass., with fish to order.

BELOW. Barque Onni, from London. Brig Ellen P. Stewarf, from New Orleans.

Schr Camilla, Hurburt, from Portland for Philadel-phia, at Holmes' Hole 18th 18st., and remained 18th,

pbin, at Holmes' Hole join lost, and remained 18th,
pbin, at Holmes' Hole join lost, and remained 18th,
NEW York. February 18 — Arrived, steamship Missouri, Hudson, from New Orleans.
Steamship San Jacinto, Atkins, from Savannah,
Steamship San Jacinto, Atkins, from Savannah,
Steamship El Cid, Hobart, from Newbern.
Steamship El Cid, Hobart, from Newbern.
Steamship Fiambeau, Everson, from Norfolk,
Steamship Fiambeau, Everson, from Norfolk,
Steamship Neptune, Baker, from Boston,
Steamship Neptune, Larrabee, from Boston,
Steamship Neptune, Baker, from Barbados,
Brig W. H. Townsend, Lilly, from Aspinwall
Brig Eastern Star, Foster, from Barbados,
Schr H. Palmer, Wilbur, from Apalachicola,
Creared, steamships Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, John
Glason, Fuller, Washington, Neptune, Baker, Boston,
ships City of Liverpool, Whiteford, Liverpool; Elsinore, Clark, Antwerp, E. C. Scranton, Williams, do;
barque New York, Globs, Buenos, Ayres, brigs Selma,
Globs, Swan Island; Harry & Aubrey, Hammond,
Rarbados, Scotland, Crowell, do., H. G. Berry, Colson,
Sagua; Mina, Holden, St. John, N. B.; A. Rowell, Fanning, Boston; Schrs Julle, Laprelle, St. Kitts; Wapsila,
Paxson, New Orleans; J. A. Rider, Rider, Indianols
and Lavacoa.
Bostron, Fabruary 19.—Arrived, ships John Rarbour,

Parson, New Orleans; J. A. Rider, Edder, and Lavacca.

Bosron, February 19.—Arrived, ships John Rarbour, from London; J. H. Stetsou, from Liverpoot; barques Edgar Cecil, from Colona, via Montevideo; Hilds, from Cronstadt; Janet, from Matancas, Nellie Fenwick, from New York; brigs J. H. Dillingham, from Palermo; Sussex, from Matancas; Marine, from Clengos; Randolph, from Galveston; schr. J. E. Knowles, won Ponce.